Senator Voorhees Talks.

The effect of the aunouncement upon

cenators and representatives in the city

was very marked. Senator Voorhees, chair-man of the finance committee, first knew of

the president's act when informed by an As-

the president's act when informed by an Associated press reporter. He was not surprised. "That being the case," said the senator, "It will not be long until we are again at work. Inasmuch as congress has to deal with this subject of finance it is well that we get about it, and the sooner the better. I do not know if congress can, or will bring relief to the country, but it has simply to make the effort and there is no wisdom in

to make the effort and there is no wisdom in delay. The condition of the country, cer-tainly, to my mind, deserves prompt and de-

cisive action, especially in view of the fact that everybody seems to be depending upon congress for a solution of our financial troubles. I think the president has acted wisely and I have no doubt that as soon as

congress gets to work, it will repeal the Sherman act.

on an aye and may vote when it passed, and told the silver men who supported it that it

was not the legislation they needed for silver, and that they would live to regret the day they supported it. That day has come. I shall vote for its repeal. It must not be understood, however, that I abate a single jot or tittle of my adherence to the coinage and the sea of silver as properly under the sea of silver as properly.

and the use of silver as money, under proper regulations, for its parity with gold."

Favors Repeal.

Senator Harris, president pro tem of the

senate, could not be seen personally, but from one to whom he had spoken relative to

the calling of an extra session, it is learned that he expressed the belief that the sooner

t was done the better it would be for the

vhole country. Representative Dockery of Missouri de-

clined to discuss the probable action of congress when it comes to deal with the money question. "I can express no view on the question," said Mr. Dockery, "for the reason I have not talked with enough members to know whether the Sherman law can

be repealed or not. Unless I knew what a canvass would show it would be foolish for me to make a prediction. So far as the ac-

tion of the president is concerned I think it is eminently wise under the circumstances."
"It is a good thing," said Mr. Bynum of Indiana, "and I believe it will result in the repeal of the Sherman law, at the door of which much, if

not all, of the present financial trouble can be laid. The earlier congress repeals the

all. I believe it can be repeated and fait to

see any great difficulty in wiping from the

statute books a law which everybody con-demns and nobedy favors. Indiana is for re-

Had Been Expensive to the Country.

"I voted against the Sherman act before and will vote for its repeal now," said Mr. Brown of Indiana. "Mr. Sherman's law has been terribly expensive to the country at large. The Sherman act, it is claimed, was

passed to prevent the enactment of a free coinage bill. It would be nearer the truth to say that it was passed to keep Mr. Harri-

son from vetoing a free coinage bill and ap-pearing before the country as an opponent of

The president's proclamation, its effect and the probable result in the action of the

coming congress, were the leading topics of conversation in the hotel lobbies tonight,

where politicians are accustomed to gather.

There was a notable increase in the mem-bers of the next house, the report naving

drawn them to news centers, where they

discussed the situation from every point of view. The action of the president, it is ap-

parent, meets with the commendation and

approval of most of the members and politi-cians now in the city, and the opinion is

almost general that the Sherman act will be repealed. This proposition is not refuted,

probably for the reason that free silver men

who will conduct the fight against repeal have very few members now in the city. The

free silver men, however, will oppose any attempt to repeal the Sherman law with all their strength. The fact that the mines in

the west have been closed will be used as a

their ranks back into the fold.

situation.

for the country.

veapon to force any wavering member in

LOCAL SENTIMENT.

Extra Congressional Session.

President J. H. Millard of the Omaha

National bank was seen last evening at his

residence on Harney street and interviewed

on the probable effect that an extra session

of congress would have on the monetary

"You have heard, Mr. Millard, of the

news that an extra session of congress has

been decided upon for August 7, presumably

for the purpose of repealing the Sherman

act!" asked THE BEE reporter.
Mr. Millard looked pleased, "No, I had
not, but I am indeed glad to learn of it. I

think it will have an immediate effect for

the better on the interests of the country The late distress has been more of the mine

than of the pocket, and this news will have

a tendency to restore confidence among in

vestors and business men generally, mas

much as it is the popular belief that the re-peal of the Sherman law means better times

"It is generally understood that the law will be repealed, and that the extra session

is for that purpose. I don't think the silver

aged when matters become settled, as they

troubles is ever-things couldn't have been

and the public generally will unite in an ex

pression of satisfaction at the action taken by the administration."

Henry W. Yates' Sentiments.

President H. W. Yates of the Nebraska

National bank was found yesterday engaged in tying up grapo vines and looking as though

e had never a thought of the silver ques

tion or the financial crists.
'I am glad to hear it, very glad to hear

burse, we do not pretend to any credit for no action taken, we may be allowed to

flatter ourselves that our suggestions did not fail of consideration. I think that good results will manifest themselves almost im-

nediately, all over the country, as a result of

is the primary object for convening congress in extra session, but I hope and believe there will be further legislation for the benefit of

the silver men-1 am a bimetallist, myself "I don't think small investors and deposi-

tors had much to do with bringing about the

stringency in the money market. It was due to the action of European and eastern investors, who, frightened by the policy of

the government in depreciating the value of silver and anticipating silver payments,

withdrew all their investments, wherever possible. I do not believe the distrust has been general. The repeal of the existing

Of course the repeal of the silver law

"Yes, I think the worst of the financial

such worse, you know—and relief seems to e right at hand. I am sure that bankers

ole will find themselves reriously

Sherman act the better it will be

"I voted against the bill when it came up

# MR. CLEVELAND ACTS

€ He Ualls an Extra Session of Congress to

. Causes Which Mr. Cleveland Says Move Him

FINANCIAL DISTRESS AND UNCERTAINTY

Some Remedy Must Be Found that Will Relieve the Business Situation.

Why the President Changed the Time of Calling the National Legislature To-

here at 4:20 this afternoon over the Pennsylwill be absent from the capital three weeks

Secretary Lamont accompanied the presisuddenly leaves a number of important apsenators and congressmen who have rements are to be made will be given out at the executive mansion in Washington.

At 6 o'clock this evening the following

Whereas, The present perllous condition is largely the result of a financial policy which the executive branch of the government finds embodied in unwise laws which must be exe-

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, prestdent of the United States, in performance of a constitutional duty, do by this proclamation, declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the convening of both houses of the congress of the United States at the capitol in this city of Washington on the 7th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the end that the people may be relieved through legislation from present and impending danger

All those entitled to act as members of the Fifty-third congress are required to take notice of this proclamation and attend at the time and place above stated.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at the city of Washington, on the 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety three, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and seventeenth.

The president had left directions for the in August instead of the first week in Separranged at this morning's cabinet session after giving full weight to the numerous tele chase law, he might be disposed to call congress together earlier than he had announced. It is inferred from the fact that

tions. Those who remain say the president's proclamation speaks for itself and decline to

### discuss the situation further.

WASHINGTON, June 30. - There seems every reason to believe that all the speculations as to the time of the meeting of congress indulged in prior to 1 p. m. today were guess work. Some of them, as it turns out now were very lucky guesses, and others were equally unfortunate. It is almost conclusively established that the calling of an August session was not determined upon until after midday today, and consequently could not have been communicated to any person in confidence or otherwise, days in advance. The plain facts appear to be that the disturbance of values arising from the uncertainties of the situation grew so alarm ing that Mr. Cleveland at last was compelled to acknowledge that "the unexpected contingencies necessitating an earlier meeting of congress," which he spoke of in his cole-brated interview of June 5, had arrived. The action of the British government in India brought matters to a crisis. Previous to that startling event, Mr. Cleveland had anifested a firm determination to to his plan of calling congress together in

Watched the Course of Events

After the suspension of silver coinage is India the president resolutely declined to speak further about his intentions until h should be prepared to act, and each of his cabinet officers maintained similar allence. It may be stated, however, without violation of confidence, that from the day when the amounteement of the action of India was made, the president took steps to keep himself forewarned through the press dispatches of the slightest approach to a panic in the money market and prepared at any moment to take the course which he has When today he found telegrams on his

been general. The repeal of the existing act and some action for the relief of the silver men is all that is needed to restore confidence and put new life into the business world, and the news just received will turn the tide toward the shore.

"No, the silver men won't be hurt by the repeal. They are hurt all they can be, already. I look for an immediate change for the better." TALKED THE MATTER OVER.

> Congressman O'Neil Advises the President on the Financial Situation. WASHINGTON, June 80. - Representative

O'Neil of Massachusetts was one of the [CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

table, not only from the eastern and middle states, but also from the south and even some of the silver states urging that con-gress be called together at the earliest pos-sible date to end the uncertainty, he de-NEW YORK MONEY MARKET

termined to delay no longer, but even in tak-ing this action the president took steps as rar as he could to prevent its being known the Situation is Much Easier. before the Stock exchange closed, so as to avoid any appearance of exercising undue in-fluence on the stock market.

ITS PROMPT ACTION IS HIGHLY PRAISED

Prominent Financiers of the Opinion that the Worst is About Over-Money Was Easily Obtained Yesterday-Loan

today was the center of attraction in financial circles, rather than the stock market, as a result of united action of the banks represented in the clearing house committee. The situation was reported to be much easier in consequence of the prompt steps taken by those banks to avert a money panic, and on every hand nothing but praise was heard for the action of the presidents of

This morning a well known financier, himself a director of more than one large national bank, speaking of the action of those banks, to a reporter, said: "The action of Messrs, Simmons, Tappen, Cannon, Baker and Nash yesterday in taking out clearing house certificates for their respective banks is highly commendable. These gentlemen will probably be criticised by some people for 'catering' to Wall street, but in times like the present it is of the utmost importance that the stock market and money market should be kept in a normal condition. For, notwithstanding the cry against 'the street' it is the life blood of the whole country and if it is dammed up or the stock exchange is closed, as was the case in 1873, it brings untold disaster upon the country. The free movement of stocks enables the banks to resort to their call bans and owners of securities are afforded a quick market, which, in these times, is very desirable John A. Stewart, president of the United States Trust company, said: "I think money

Loaned Money Freely. banks which took out certificates freely lent the money thus made available without decreasing the cash in their vaults, as was shown by their debtor balances at the clearing house this morning, which, of course, were paid in loan certificates which had to be taken by the banks having credit balances. Those debtor balances were as follows: Gallatin National bank, \$527,000; Fourth National bank, \$800,000; First Na tional bank, \$1,590,000; Chase National bank, \$563,000; Corn Exchange bank, \$278,000.

The two banks, the presidents of which are members of the clearing house-loan committee, but who did not join with their conferees in taking out any loan certificates, are the Importers and Traders National bank and the Chemical National bank. G. G. Williams, president of the last named bank, said this morning, in explanation for not doing so, that the Chemical bank was not so closely connected with Wall street as the banks which have taken out certificates, al though it lent money in Wall street and had perhaps done as much as some other banks to relieve the menetary stringency. "In fact," said Mr. Williams, "our loans at pres-ent are \$23,000,000, which is more, I think, than the loans of any other bank, and is enough to have out. We have \$7,000,000 in cash and really do not need any certificates. I heartily approved, however, of the action of those banks which took out certificates yesterday and voted in favor of it. The re-

Loan Certificates Issued. tificates today, the balance of the \$9,000,000 authorized yesterday, and in addition to that the Clearing House committee authorized \$1,500,000 more at its meeting today which will probably be taken this afternoon making the total amount issued to date \$17,080,000. The rate for call money this afternoon prior to 2 o'clock was 35 per cent. Many loans, however, were renewed until next Wednesday at rates varying from 20 to 25 per cent. One of the banks which took out loan certificates today bought some first-class paper at from 10 per cent for bills receivable to 15 per cent for single name paper, according to time and character. It was said that there was not much

Bank officers reported that the demands of the country were much lighter in amount but the applications were very generally dis tributed. It was noticed that only very short time paper was being received and that was believed to indicate that the strain

changed for gold, of which only \$50,000 were for the country.

Despite this indication of confidence acro and investing the amount in British bullion for transfer to America. In part the report is correct, but only to the extent of the en-

in this way: "We do want to get gold from the London market, but we have been trying to buy on our own account. We have not at-tempted to get any of the loan certificates. But for some time past we have tried to purchase gold in London. Of course, we do not go direct to the Bank of England, but to our customers. We cannot get American bar gold, as it is not to be had in the marke to any extent just at present, at least. We can get English sovereigns, but do not care to take the gold in that form, owing to the exchange. It is quite true that we so far have been unable to buy over there what

Effect of Cieveland's Proclamation

xtra session of congress for August 7, next thirty days ahead of the time generally expected, was a decided surprise in financia circles. At first the report was not credited for the reason that ever since the crisis in silver and the money market there have been almost hourly rumors about an extra session. The reports have been denied time and time again, and Wall street became so in its opinion, that even when it was nitely announced late in the day that the call had been issued, the correctness of the advice was questioned. When, finally, bankers and stock operators were convinced. there was a decided feeling of relief, and the concensus of opinion was that the tendency of financial and commercial affairs would

A special meeting of the Chamber of Com merce has been called for loclock next Taursday to demand the repeal of the Sher-

man silver purchase law.

A Washington special to a news agency here says: Senator Voorhees, chairman of the senate finance committee, saw the presi dent vesterday and in discussing the silver situation later said: "I am in favor of the money. I never was in favor of the bull purchase clause of the Sherman act. I c sider it fraudulent and deceptive legislation, which simply reduces silver to a commodity and issues shin plasters on it. We might as

well buy and store up cordwood. That clause should be repealed at once." General Harrison Interviewed

Ex-President Harrison, when seen at the Fifth Avenue hotel tonight and asked as to his opinion on President Cleveland's call for an extra session of congress, was very joth to talk at all on anything connected with silver. In response, however, to a question as to whether he thought Mr. Cleveland's action wise, he said, that presuming the latest dispatches contained correct informa-tion, it was about the only thing Mr. Cleve-

tion, it was about the only thing Mr. Cleve-land could consistently do.

"If he thinks," said the ex-president,
"that the country is in a state of strangula-tion, and that he has a remedy, why the sooner he applies it, the wiser he will show himself. If he thinks that he can give the necessary relief, he had better less no time. The cry is that there is not enough money. I think that there is plenty of money, but that the people are holding on to what they

have got and harding it. have got and harding it.

"I am not prepared to say whether I think an August session of congress will restore confidence, which is said to be demoralized. There may be serious obstruction. I cannot tell what may be other extent of Mr. Cleveland's knowledge on the subject, but I know that they would not have repealed the Sherman law for me.

Responsible for the Sherman Act.

"I think that perhaps altogether too much complaint and stringency has been loaded on the Sherman law. There are a great many other causes which have contributed to the present state of affairs. In the first place, that law was passed by a majority of sena-tors and representatives, of whom many were outspoken advocates of the free coinage of silver, and many thought that its effect would be to place silver at \$1.29 an ounce. The democrats were entirely responsible for that.
"If Mr. Cleveland thinks he has the rem-

edy for coin and that he is able to apply it, why did he not do so before? Why didn't he call an extra session of congress last 'Il you find a man hanging, with a rope strangling nim, and cut it with a knife, that is all right. But if you wait until the next

day and then use your knife, you are open to serious criticism. That is all I care to say on the subject." Bimetallists in Consultation.

General A. J. Warner, president of the Bimetallic league, came up from Washington this afternoon and held a conference with Senator J. P. Jones of Nevada, who is stop-ping at the Grand hotel, on the monetary

The announcement that congress will hold an extra session August 7 makes it necessary for the bimetallists to come together, and after a long discussion on the subject it was decided to call a convention of the Bimetallic league, to be held some time prior to the date fixed for the extra session of congress. It will probably be about the middle of July. No place for the convention has as yet been agreed upon, but both Chicago and St. Louis are mentioned, and General Warner said tonight that he favored the latter.

After the conference a reporter saw both Jeneral Warner and Senator Jones. General Warner was asked to express himself on the Warner was asked to express himself on the present condition of the silver question and said: "We have now arrived at the most critical period of the century. In fact, I consider the present movement with regard to silver the most important economic revolution in all history. It is a life and death struggle, not only for bin. can be more than the property of the condition of the property of the condition of the property of the can be more than the property of the can be and the property of the can be also go and the property of the can be a condition of the property of the property of the can be a conditioned to the property of the can be a conditioned to the property of the can be a conditioned the property of the can be a conditioned to the property of the can be a conditioned to the can be a conditio bimetallism goes, monometallism will also go and the principle of the auto-matic regulation of mosey, that is to say, its regulation through the production of the mines, will come to an end. Bimetallists favor the retention of both gold and silver at a parity, but at what ratio can be determined only after bith are admitted to monetary use on equal erms. If, after that has been done, the United States cannot maintain the parity of 16 to 1 the ratio can be changed, as it has before.'

What Senator Jones Say

At this point Senator Jones added: "If the gold produce and the income and credi-tor classes conspire in their interests to lestroy automatic system by the demonetiza of one of the metals, and the only one the metals that promises a supply sufficient to maintain equity of contracts and stability of prices, and to prevent a destructive rise in the value of the unit of money, it need not be a matter of sur-prise if the producing classes and the debtors n turn should unite to serve the other metal n the same way." General Warner lett tonight for Washington, but Senator Jones will remain in the

east some time longer. MAY RUN A MONTH.

Omaha Smelter Will Not Close Down Be fore August Next.

It will be several weeks before the furnace fires in the great Omaha and Grant Smelting works, the greatest of the kind in the world, are permitted to go out even if the silver market continues at its present low ebb and the owners of the smelting works decide to close down.

"The present indications are that we shall have to follow nearly all other institutions of the kind in the country and eventually shut down, "said Mr. Nash yesterday, "but w cannot very well quit for at least a month yet. It will take about that length of time to get thoroughly cleaned up. Some of the smelters in Denver are already discharging a few men, I see. They let out about 100 yesterday. They are probably in shape to shut down quicker than we are and they are going right at it."

Have you discovered anything in the situ ation that gives you hope for a favorable make it possible to continue the manufac

"I cannot say that I have. The fact of th business is we are in the midst of a sort of whirlwind and none of us know much about the netual conditions or what the country is coming to. I see that silver has dropped are other penny in London this morning. That brings it down to 60 cents an ounce in New York. There is one thing sure, the government will have to begin buying now in a few days and that may have a tendency to stin ulate the market a little. The government will have to buy the amount stipulated in the Sherman bill, which is 4,500,000 ounces per month, during the next three months a least, for congress is not likely to meet until September and the law prescribes that this amount must be purchased every month. But what the altimate effect of all these things will be it is impossible to say, shall have to wait and see, I suppose." The Omaha and Grant Smelting works ys in this city over 800 nen and runs

night and day. RED CLOUD BANK SUSPENDS. Farmers and Merchants Closed to Protec

All Interests. Red Cloud, June 30.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—For some days past there has been a gradual withdrawal of funds from the Farmers and Merchants bank of this place. This morning the following notice was posted on the door of the bank:

was posted on the door of the bank:

RED CLOUD, Neb., June 30.—At a meeting of
the board of directors of this bank held at
8:30 a.m., June 30, the following resolution
was adopted:

"Resolved, That in view of the condition of
the bank we deem it unwise to do further
business until after consultation with the
bank examiner, and the cashier is hereby
directed to request the examiner to come
without delay."

In accordance with the above resolution the
doors of this bank will be closed until further
notice.

W.S. GARBER, Cashier.

Particulars are not obtainable at this time.

Particulars are not obtainable at this time but the deposits are large. The collateral is considered good. Depositors will get their money. Various plans looking to the re-opening of the bank without throwing it into the hands of a receiver are talked of, but nothing definite can be said about these as

Keith County Bank Closed. OGALLALA, June 30.—[Special Telegram to THE BRE.]—The Keith County bank closed its doors at noon today and is in the hands CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.

Survivors Reach Malta and Tell the Story of the Dreadful Wreck.

CAME THROUGH TRYON'S OWN MISTAKE

Had No Room-Bravery of the Men in the Face of Certaln Death.

which had been prepared for their temporary reception.

lision between the Victoria and Camperdown

Admiral Tryon made a signal for the second division to alter its course sixteen points, intending that the divisions should turn round toward each other, but there was not room to accomplish the movement, for the squadron was proceeding in two lines 1,200 feet apart and each ship requires more than 600 feet to turn in. The first line was the Camperdown, the Edgar and the Phaeton. The second line was the Victoria, the Nile and the Dreadnaught.

The Victoria was struck just before the turret, the penetration being more than six feet. The Camperdown left her figurehead on the Victoria's mess deck. The Victoria heeled over to starboard instantly, and appeared to be settling rapidly, but Admiral Tryon signalled the other ships not to send boats, doubtless believing there was no necessity, but thirteen minutes afterward the Victoria turned bottom up and went down head foremost, with her screws going round and her machinery working.

Some of the survivors were actually on the that could possibly be saved. All the ships Camperdown reached Tripoli after the wreck, five feet down at the bows.

The squadron was making for anchorages when Tryon signalled to change lines. To Smith, remarked to Tryon

the Victoria until she actually turned over its authenticity.

I have just had a long interview with surviving officer. He states the discipline was absolutely perfect throughout, not a man or a midshipman wavering for an in stant. Two prisoners were unlocked from the cells and one was saved. Nineteen were in the sick bay and they were all got on deck ov Dr. Ellis and his assistants. One was a midshipman down with fever. He was brought up in a chair by Dr. Ellis, but was saved if more boats had been on the spot, but the admiral signaled that poats were

The opinion prevails that the person chiefly responsible for the disaster lies at the bottom of the sea under the Vic toria. Captain Bourke feels the disaster keenly, and is much depressed. All the surviving officers of the Victoria look careworn

I have just seen Lord Gilford. He is deathly pale and en crutches. Commander Jellicoe, who was sick with fever but was saved, is convalescing. One midshipman the ship, but came up with the escaping air. the water. Everybody, without exception, showed calmness. Chaplain Morris encour aged the men with his latest breath. A hero perished in Morris. Admiral Seymour' appointment to this command gives general satisfaction.

END OF AN EXPLORER.

Young Duke of Uzes Reported to Have Loss

His Life in Africa. [Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.]
PARIS, June 30. — [New York Herald greatest in the annuls of the French nobility fore been known as the comte de Crussol. JACQUES ST. CERE.

Advices from Paris to the Effect that Choiera is Not Epidemie in France.

[Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett] Pants, June 30. - [New York Herald Cabl -Special to THE BEE. |- There is not the slightest cause for alarm about the reports of a slight choleraic epidomic in southern and southwestern France, as the result of telegraphic inquiries to Herald correspondents at Bordeaux, Cette and Toulon show there are, in truth, a few cases at Toulon and Hyeres-Alais, but they are confined to those who by their habits of life and surroundings seem to court the disease, which shows no indication whatever of apreading or becoming epidemic. Bordeaux is entirely free from cholera, which has been unknown there since 1884, and her sanitary condition is good and her death rate comparatively

cholera scare in France now that the tourist

DISPOSITION

n commences, but there are no facts to

are is this year destined to become a

vx. June 30 .- | New York Herald

poial to THE BEE !- There has

Mera in this district since 1884

from the Affected Districts.

Cable Special to THE BEE. ] - There is no

epidemic of choiera here, only isolated

CETTE, June 30 .- New York Herald Cable

-Special to THE BEE. |-The sanitary conditions are satisfactory. During the last

eleven days there have been only ten deaths

REVOLUTIONISTS GAIN A VICTORY.

Castlibistas (Routed Incontinently Near

Urugusyans-South American Notes.

[Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett,] Valparaiso, Chili (via Guiveston, Tex.)

June 30 .- By Mexican Cable to the New

York Herald-Special to THE BEE.]-The

Herald correspondent in Rivera reports that

General Saraiva has gained an important

victory for the cause of the revolutionists

in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. A large body

of Castilhistas, under the command of Gen-

eral Napa was intrenched in Uruguay-

ana. General Saraiva marched against the

Castilhistas and the battle was fought near

Uruguayana. The fighting lasted several

Castilhistas being forced to retire. There

has been a great deal of fighting during the

ments have generally resulted favorable for

Pena May Resign.

A dispatch from the Herald's correspond-

ent at Buenos Ayres, says a cabinet meeting

was held today, but President Saenz Pena

was not present. Rumors that he

intends to resign are being circulated.

Minister of the Interior Cane has or-

dered an election of a senator for

the capital district, without providing for

complying with the law requiring the

scrutiny of the ballots. Several newspapers

refer to this action as resembling a dictator-

ship. Officers of the national guard are

holding secret meetings to discuss the situa-

tion, which is generally acknowledged to be

The Herald's correspondent in Melo tele-

graphs that General Viola's command has

defeated the Castilhista troops. In revenge

the Castilhistas cut the throats of the re-

volters whom they captured, although they

The Herald's correspondent in Rio Janeiro

telegraphs that Admiral Waldelkok pro

poses to return from Rio Crande do Sul

soon. He will expose to the senate the

cruelties committed in that state by Gov-

From Montevideo the Herald's corre

spondent telegraphs that large bodies of

Brazilian revolutionists are pouring over the

frontier of Uruguay so as to re-enter Brazil.

The Uruguayan frontier guard has been

ordered to maintain a strict neutrality.

Sepor Ellauri positively refuses to be a can-

didate. President Henera has condemned

the press for opposing the candidacy of

South American Notes.

The Italian bark Bonanza was wrecked of

the coast of Brazil. All the officers and

crew were saved. The Herald's correspond

ent in Buenos Ayres wires that extensive

frauds have been discovered in the manage

ment of the Banco Hippolecani. The vice

From La Paz, Bolivia, the Herald's corre

spondent wires that an official expedition

has left the capital to found a new city in

the Beni district. A regiment of infantr

Reorganizing Nicaragua's Government.

Panama, Colombia (via Galveston, Tex.)

June 30 .- By Mexican Cable to the Nev

York Herald-Special to THE BEE. |-It i

reported to be the intention of the nev

Nicaraguan government not to appoint

minister to Washington to succeed Dr

Guzman. It is proposed as a measure of

economy to abolish nearly all the legations

abroad, including that in the United States

Government employes in all branches of

service, from under-secretaries of state

down to brakemen on the national railway

Dr. Medina having declined the appoint

ment as minister to France and England

Baron Armeda, present charge d'affaires in

Paris, has been appointed Nicaraguan min

News from San Salvador announces tha

Gomez Cordoba, a Colombian journalist who

has been expelled from Guatemala, died or

the steamer Don Juan just before reaching

that port. He was attacked with hemor

Pierola Gathering His Army.

Jose Marti, a Cuban revolutionist, will go

A dispatch to the Star and Herald from

Arequipa, Peru, says that General Pierola

has landed at Chola. He is actively organ-

izing a following in Camana, where he was

orn, and other southern provinces of Peru.

It is evidently General Pierola's purpose to

begin a revolution before congress meets or

France Can't Get German Fodder.

BEHLIN, June 30 .- The federal council has

prohibited the export of fodder with the

object of preventing the execution of large

orders for hay from France, because fodder

PROPOSED TO PUSH THE LINE.

Plan for an Organization to Build the

LINCOLN, Neb., June 30.-[Special Tele

gram to The Bee. | -- The executive commit-

tee of the proposed north and south railroad

met this morning and adopted a resolution

that committees of each state organize at

once, take hold of the enterprise in their re-

spective states and push it for all there is in it. The Nebraska state committee chose Senator Stewart, chairman; C. C. McNish,

C. F. M'GREW APPOINTED

He is Made Custodian of the McCague Sav-

ings Bank.

Lincoln, June 80 .- [Special Telegram to

THE BEE.]-C. F. McGrew was tonight ap-

pointed custodian of the McCague Savings

bank. He is to remain in charge till

the officers and directors have an oppor-

tunity to reorganize and resume business

Mr. McGrew has been in charge as examiner since the closing of the bank. The officers of the bank express themselves as entirely satisfied with the decision.

Railroad Receiver Appointed.

Toledo, June 30 .- Special Telegram to

THE BEE |-This afternoon upon application

secretary; Max Meyer, treasurer.

North and South Railroad.

is very scarce on account of the drouth.

July 15 to elect a president.

lines, are being changed.

ister to Europe.

to Costa Rica.

rhage.

has been sent to protect the new city.

president of the bank has been arrested.

serious.
Mardered Their Prisoners.

had promised them amnesty.

ernor Castilho.

the insurgents.

ratively low. Toulon, June 30 .- [New York Herald

o failure.

from choleraic-diarrhoea.

Cable

The san

rate is co

my alarming reports on, and the chol-Washington Authorities Leave the Matter

condition is good and the death

Wholly with Judge Dundy.

WILL PROBABLY BE SENT TO LINCOLN

Why Certain Parties Desire to Have the Bank Wrecker Kept Within the Nebraska Penitentiary-Will Save Considerable Expense.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, )

513 FOURTER STR STREET, WASHINGTON, June 30, Attorney Harvey of Lincoln, who has been here sevaral days endeavoring to induce the attorney general to consent to the imprisonment of Bank Wrecker Mosher at Lincoln, instead of confining him in the penitentiary at Sioux Falls, had an interview with Mr. Olney today. The attorney general has modified his position somewhat in

this matter, and this afternoon informed Mr. Harvey that he would be willing to leave the entire matter to Judge Dundy. "If Judge Dundy," said the attorney general, "deemed it advisable to hold Mr. Mosher at Lincoln instead of sending him to Sioux Falls, I will interpose no objection."

The object of inversaring Mosher at Lincoln instead of sending him to send the sending him to the sending him to send the send the send that the s The object of imprisoning Mosher at Lin-oln instead of sending bim to Sioux Falls, as stated here is that a number of cases growing out of the bank failure and in which Mosher will be called as a witness, are soon to be heard, and if he were imprisoned at Lincoln instead of Sioux Falls it would save considerable time and expense in transporting the ex-banker from one point to

Pulling for an Iowa MAn.

J. J. Richardson, national committeeman from lowa, arrived tonight. Mr. Richardson is here to urge the president to appoint L. L. Martin second assistant postmaster general. His visit to the capitol will be of little service to his friend Martin, however, as the president left the city this evening for an outing that may be extended several weeks. Postmaster General Bissell is here and Mr. Richardson will call upon him tomorrow to urge the appointment of Martin. Mr. Martin is at present general manager of the Des Moines & Sioux City railroad. Army Officers Dissatisfied.

Apparently one of the most unpopular things that President Cleveland has done, in the estimation of army officers, was his enforcement of the law authorizing him to appoint military men instead of civilians as Indian agents. It will be remembered that barely two weeks ago the president issued an executive order detailing twenty officers of the army to act as Indian agents at as many Indian reservations. Since that time he and the secretary of war have been deluged with letters from these officers and their friends begging that they should be released from his assignment. At least ten I the officers detailed by that order have oeen keeping up an almost continuous cor-respondence either with the authorities or with their friends who might have influence with them seeking for relief from this ap-

parently unpleasant duty.
Five of these gentlemen have brought such good influence to bear or have pre-sented such good reasons why they should be relieved that their "kick" has been successful, and another executive order will shortly be issued substituting other names for them. Owing to the well known secrecy of served in connection with these matters in the War department previous to the official announcement of the charge it is impossible to get all five names of the lucky ones who have been relieved. Three of them are known, however. They are: Captain Homer Wheeler of the Fifth cayairy, who had been detailed to the Cheyenne and een assigned to the Coleville agency in Washington state, and Captain William P. Rogers of the Seyenteenth infantry, who was to have gone to the Warm Springs agency in Oregon. Who the officers are who will succeed these gentlemen cannot now be ascertained, but the official order will probably be promulgated within the next day or

Secretary Morton will probably remain in the city during the heated term. Nearly all other members of the cabinet have planned o seek rest and recreation prior meeting of congress in August, but Secre tary Morton said tonight that he expected to stay in Washington. Walter B. McNeel of Nebraska was today

appointed an examiner of Chippewa Indian ands in Minnesota at ₹6 per day. Joshua B. Wood has been appointed postmaster at Hinwatha, Dundy county, Net vice Richard P. James, resigned. P. S. H.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Uncle Sam's Receipts for the Year Will Be in Excess of His Expenditures. Washington, June 30 .- Treasury officials re deep in the mystery of figures today, losing up the vast money accounts of the government for the fiscal year 1892-93. The figures will be officially proclaimed to-morrow and will show in round numbers that the total receipts for the year have aggregated \$385,000,000, while the expenditures will foot up \$383,000,000, leaving a surplus of receipts above expenditures of \$2,000,000. This was the estimate submitted y Secretary Poster to congress as the prob-ble surplus of the fiscal year closed today and results prove it to have been propheti cally accurate. In this estimate, however, Mr. Foster did not take into account the pay-ment of the Cherokee Indian claim of \$3,000,-000. Had this not been paid the receipts would have been \$5,000,000 in excess of the

expenditures. Yesterday's Appointments. Washington, June 30.-Enoch Knight of Los Angeles, Cal., receiver of the land office at Los Angeles. L. S. Barnes of Redding, receiver of the land office at Radding. Cal. Robert A. Miller of Jacksonville, Ore. regis-ter of the land office at Oregon City. D. W. Lisdom of Mus-Oregon Muskogee, Indian agent at Union Agency, I. T. Secretary Carlisle today made the follow-ing appointments: Claud M. Johnson of Kentucky, chief of the bureau of engraving and printing. George W. Castle of Ken-tucky, custodian of dies, rolls and plates, bureau of engraving and printing.

It is stated at the treasury that no ap-pointment of director of the mint will be made until the assemblage of congress.

In Regard to Unsafe Buildings. Washington, June 30 .- As a result of the accident to the Ford's theater building, Secretary Lamont today issued an order that hereafter the chief of engineers will have charge of all buildings, either rented or otherwise, occupied by the War department or any of its bureaus or offices in the last let of Columbia.

The Busch building is closed. This morning Secretary Carlisle ordered that the portion of the force of the secretary than the secretary than

tion of the force of the sixth auditor's office employed in this alleged unsafe structure to be dismissed with instructions to report again Monday morning. Meantime the work of strengthening suggested in a recent report of Supervising Architect O'Rourke of the treasury will be pursued.

Washington, June 30 .- Assistant Secretary hims today signed warrants for the payment of \$10,000,000 in pensions. This sum is an advance to the disbursing agents on account of the first quarter of the next fiscal year and is to be distributed among all the agencies. all the agencies.

Executed for Murder.

WISTER, I. T., June 80. - Joe Bird, a Choctaw negro, was executed by shooting this morning at Willerton for the murder of his mother-in-isw and wife. The sheriff shot him through the heart with a revolvos at five paces. Two Choctaws will be sho on next Friday, and five on the following Tuesday. of C. and J. Mort of Toledo Judge Richie of Lima appointed Andrew Brown of Findlay receiver for the Findlay, Fort Wayne & Western railway. Their interests repre-sent \$750,000.

Meet on August 7.

TEXT OF THE PROCLAMATION IN FULL

to Prompt Action.

SURE OF THE REPEAL OF THE SHERMAN ACT

gether from September to August -Comments on His Action.

WASHINGTON, June 30 .- The president left vania road for Buzzard's Bay, Mass. He or more, his stay depending upon circum-

dent as far as New York. The president's determination to leave the city was only reached this morning and his departure so pointments agreed upon unsigned, and many cently arrived, in the lurch. It is understood that the president will transact only the most urgent public business while at Buzzard's Bay and what official announce-

Proclamation Convening Congress. proclamation was issued:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 80 .- Whereas, The distress and apprehension concerning the financial situation which prevade all business circles have already caused great loss and damage to our people, and threaten to cripple our merchants, stop the wheels of manufacture, bring distress and privation to our farmers, and withhold from our workingmen the wage of labor;

cuted until repealed by congress;

and distress.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Gave Way Under Pressure. issuance of the proclamation before his departure for Gray Gables. The determination to call the extra session the first week tember, it is understood, was only definitely grams received from all parts of the country urging this course. A consideration which caused the president to change his mind was foreshadowed in the remark made by one of his cabinet officers two days ago, that if the president received reasonable assurances that there was a likelihood of a prompt repeal of the so-called Sherman pur-

the president has done so that he considers he has obtained the assurances he desired Most of the babinet members have fol lowed the president's example and left the city, or are leaving the city for brief vaca-

### DISCUSSING THE SITUATION.

selves on Cleveland's Action.

it," he exclaimed upon being informed of the action taken by the president and cabinet. "I had hoped for this, and only last Saturday I wrote to Secretary Morton, as did other bankers here, pointing out the necessity for something of the kind, and while, of

Owing to the Action of the Clearing House

Certificates Freely Taken.

New York, June 30 .- The money market

next week will be comparatively easy."

sult was undoubtedly very beneficial."

The banks took out \$4,475,000 of loan cer-

ommercial paper offering and it was aroned

No extraordinary shipments of currency to e country were reported this afternoon by e banks, and at the subtreasury it was said there had been no telegraphic transfers of money to the country. About \$200,000 in notes of small denominations had been ex-

Increase of Confidence. The feeling of confidence here was in-creased by the quotations from London, where all American securities were higher. the water in this country's securities Great Britain seemed determined to hold on to her gold. Efforts of local firms to secure any quantity of it have so far been unsuccessful. The result of attempts of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. n this direction are typical of the situation. There was a report that the firm had in tended taking \$3,000,000 of loan certificates

eavor of the house to get gold abroad. Mr. Jacobs Schieff of the firm explained it

gold we w nt." President Cleveland's action in calling an

ceforth be in the direction of improve

immediate repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act. I do not say anything about conditions being attached to the re-peal. The matter of conditions is something to be taken up afterwards. I have not abandoned my belief in the use of silver as

# WHEN THE VICTORIA SANK

He Ordered an Evolution for Which Re

[Covyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] Matra, June 30 .- New York Herald Cable -Special to Tun Bun |-The grand harbor was thronged with boats containing relati s and friends of the Victoria's crew and the bastions were black with spectators when, at 10:15 today, the Phaeton and Edgar arrived from Tripoti, bringing the survivors of the awful wreck. There was no cheering for the survivors, because sorrow for the lost was the dominant feeling. The silence was impressive as the ships passed up to their moorings. The rescued blue jackets were soon surrounded by crowds as the survivors were transferred to the Orion,

A friend on the Camperdown sends me the following as the cause and result of the col-

hours, during which many were killed, the last few days at various places in the southern part of Rio Grande do Sul. The engage-

Only One Question.

Tryon's signal to the second division to alter its course sixteen points having been beyed, it was, owing to the absence of sufficient room for the evolution, simply a question of which would ram the other.

bottom for a short time. Fleet Paymaster Richard was picked up alive, but injured fatally coming up from the sinking ship. The sight was awful, but no lives were lost boats were engaged in the rescue. The He Mistook the Distance.

Camperdown, not answering promptly, because she saw there was not sufficient room, the flagship asked, "What are you Banza. doing " Then the Camperdown, it is stated, There is not room enough," but Tryon kept

Tryon was on the bridge, directing after the collision. He did not despair of saving Surviving officers of the Victoria have not heard of the reported incident of Tryon's refusing a life preserver offered him by a sailor until they arrived at Malta, and doubt

drowned. Many more could have been

not needed. Beyond Human Criticism.

and badly shaken. who perished was an only son and the last of his line. Dr. Eills was carried down with The men tried to help one another while in

Cable-Special to The Brg. ]-The death is reported of the young due d'Uzes. It occurred on June 20 in Africa, in which country he was making an exploring expedition through the basin of the Congo. cle was the eldest son of the duchesse d'Uzes, who was so prominent during the Boulanger excitement. The name he bore is one of the His title passes to his brother, the second son of the duchesse d'Uzes, who has hereto

NO OCCASION FOR PRIGHT.

English papers seem inclined to work up a